

Special Cash Prices.

Building Paper, plain (Anchor), 90c. per roll.
" " tarred " \$1 " "
" " plain (Victoria) \$1 " "
" " tarred " \$1.25 " "
Standard Brand Binder Twine, 10 3/4 cents a lb.

J. A. Sutherland.

The Toggery.

SALE! SALE!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! From August 15th till the End of the Month

15 Per Cent Off For Cash.

SEE DAVE

D. G. HARVIE.

Crossfield Lumber Yard

When you are in need of

LUMBER

Windows, Doors, Etc., it will pay you to see my stock before purchasing.

My stock is all well seasoned and the very best quality that can be purchased. Ask your neighbor who has bought from the

CROSSFIELD LUMBER YARD

As to Quality, Price and Treatment

Yards Crossfield and Rosebud Tract

Chas. McKay, Manager Crossfield Yard

GEO. BECKER, Prop.

Agents for Studebaker Wagons and Vehicles

Ontkes & Armstrong.

General Merchandise and Hardware

Our goods are of the very best quality that can be got and sold at satisfactory prices.

GROCERIES

Our Grocery Department is constantly being supplied with new goods, which enables our patrons to obtain strictly fresh goods and breakfast foods at all times.

Our special lines of canned goods, some of which we offer at the following low prices, are hard to beat.

Peas 15c, two for 25c
Corn 15c, two for 25c
Beans 15c, two for 25c
Tomatoes, 20c, two for 35c

DRY GOODS

A full line of well selected Prints and Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Cashmere, which we now offer at 20c per yard. The old reliable Crumes celebrated English Prints which cannot be surpassed in Canada, we now offer at 15c per yard.

Highest Prices Paid for all Farm Products.

FERNIE NEEDS ASSISTANCE

Forest Fires are Still Threatening. An Appeal from Mayor of Fernie to the People of Canada. Local Aid.

The following telegram from Cranbrook, B. C., shows that the forest fires are not yet under complete control.

The message says that a big gang of men under James Bates, C. P. R. firewarden, have been rushed to Kimberley on hand cars. It is hoped by back firing the fires may be controlled. It is thought that the Sullivan buildings and town of Kimberley will be safe unless the wind increases in velocity.

The Mayor of Fernie has sent out this letter to the people of Canada:

"To the people of Canada: On behalf of the citizens of Fernie, which was almost totally destroyed by fire one week ago, I venture to make a further appeal for financial assistance. The generous response to our first call for aid has enabled the council and committee to make satisfactory provision of the most urgent needs. The extent of distress which has been caused is only now being revealed, however, and the great work of relief lies ahead of us. The sacrifices of railway companies and the benefits shown by their employees at the time of the fire were responsible for saving of hundreds of lives, and the fact that five thousand people have since been kept from starvation can be attributed to the bounty of friends not only in this country, but in Spokane and other portions of the United States. Further supplies will be required before long, and in the meantime money is needed to furnish protection to the population in various ways. Sanitary conditions must be restored, shelter must be provided against coming of inclement weather, medical supplies must be purchased, and every precaution must be taken to prevent an outbreak of disease, which is at this time of year the greatest menace. Out of 800 dwellings, only 28 remain, which means about 150 people out of a population of about 4,000 have shelter over their heads. The balance are homeless, without furniture, without clothing, without household utensils, without food, without supplies or resources of any kind. A realization of the actual situation is, we consider, alone necessary to give the outside world a true idea of the pressing need for financial aid.

"W. W. TUTTLE,
Mayor."

We regret that by an oversight Mr. W. Stuart's name was omitted from the list of contributors to the Relief Fund in Crossfield. Mr. Stuart gave \$2.

The following letter from Mr. Handley has been forwarded to Fernie accompanied by a cheque for \$25.

To His Worship,
Mayor of Fernie, B. C.

I understand there was a subscription circulated in this village in behalf of the sufferers of Fernie.

The promoter of the cause thought it beneath his dignity to call upon the "Hotel Proprietor."

I wish the public to know while I am not a man to donate to churches I cheerfully respond to all calls in aid of suffering humanity.

Kindly accept check for \$25.00

M. R. Handley,
Proprietor, Alberta Hotel.

The Oddfellows Lodge in Aldrie has called a special meeting for to-night and will assist in the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary of the Crossfield School District No. 752 up to 12 o'clock a. m. Sept 5th, 1908, for the purchase of Lots 11, 12, 13 Block 6. Terms one third cash balance in 6 and 12 months at 6 per cent. Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders not to include fence.

For further particulars apply to
JNO. S. DAVIE,
Sec. S. D. No. 752

Thorobred Berkshire Pigs.

Thorobred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Some fit for service. Address—
a1344p W. Downie, Aldrie

Local and General.

Interesting Items Regarding Crossfield and Elsewhere.

Watch Crossfield Grow.

Money saved by seeing Dave.

Have you subscribed yet?

Another sale at The Toggery. See Dave.

Outs for Sale at J. A. Sutherland's Crossfield.

Work horses for sale. Apply W. E. Mackenzie, Aldrie.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacCrimmon were visitors in Calgary on Wednesday.

Methodist Sunday School is held at 2:30 and a preaching service at 3:30 every Sunday afternoon.

Buy a De Laval cream separator from Edward & Brown, and join the procession of prosperous farmers.

Church of England service will be held in the School-house, Crossfield, on Sunday next at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. G. H. Grainger and daughter Wilma of Calgary, are visiting at the home of Mrs. D. G. Harvie.

Mrs. A. W. Wadsworth, teacher at foot Deer, is here at present as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Armstrong.

Messrs. Morrow and Wilson's new residence is nearing completion. Mr. Boyce is about to commence painting it.

Chas. Stuart and his able assistant "Colonel" Donald Mathison are very busy these days drilling wells around town.

General Pole Carey, who took a prominent part in the Beer War, passed through Calgary on Monday on a special car.

Rev. W. M. Rochester, Western Field Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance will conduct a service here on Sunday August 23rd.

H. K. Collins, an expert from the International Harvester Co's experimental department in Chicago was in town on Friday.

Miss Helen McDaniel, and Miss Jessie Pearson, of Carstairs, paid a visit to Crossfield on Wednesday as the guests of Miss M. Tomlinson.

A special meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters is to be held in Outkes & Armstrong's hall on Saturday evening. All members are urged to be present.

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Bushfield were out driving east of Crossfield last week and were unfortunately not to get stuck in a slough. They had to wade out up to their knees in mud.

Herbert B. Ames, M. P. and M. S. McCarthy, M. P. are to address the electors on "Our Western Land" and also deal with other matters of interest to politicians on Monday next in the Lyric Theatre, Calgary. The meeting commences at 8:30 p. m.

If you do not know anything about separators do not let some smooth salesman make you believe that his machines are "just as good as the De Laval," give us a chance to explain the difference. It will cost you nothing to know the truth Edwards & Brown.

E. L. Hill, B. A., science master at the High School, Calgary, conducted the Presbyterian Church service in this district on Sunday. At night in Crossfield his sermon was particularly well enjoyed by those present. Miss Gladys Blissang a solo at the evening service.

The Sunshine School District's new school was completed on Saturday. The trustees express themselves as being pleased with the workmanship and state that it is a first class building. Mr. W. M. Johnston, of Carstairs, had the contract and the trustee state that his work is efficient and thorough.

George Swanson, representing the Canadian Lighting Co., of Calgary has been in town this week installing the well known Pitner lighting system in the Alberta Hotel and Outkes & Armstrong's stores. The hotel has had five 600-candle power lights put in and Messrs. Outkes & Armstrong have had two lights placed in each of their stores. Mr. Swanson also placed the lights which are in Mr. Urquhart's and Mr. Sutherland's stores. Mr. Sutherland is the local agent in Crossfield.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

School Re-Opens on Monday. New Teacher Engaged Government Provides Free Readers

The school re-opens on Monday next. During the holidays great preparations were made for a good start with the new session. The building having been removed from its old site to a new one on the hill near the new Presbyterian Church and a large addition has been made to the old building. A new teacher has also been engaged who will have charge of the primary class, under Mr. Stephenson, who continues to have general oversight of the work of the school.

New single-seat desks have been put in and all have been arranged in an up-to-date manner. A well-kept drill-bit by Chas. Stuart to a depth of 60 feet and the school will be well supplied with water. The trustees are apparently well satisfied with the workmanlike manner in which the work in connection with the school has been performed by those having the contracts.

The new readers have arrived and will be distributed free to the children attending school. The Government are to be congratulated on having carried to a successful issue the plan to provide free school books.

It is intended in future to take up high school work and those wishing to do so can get a first class certificate under Mr. Stephenson's tuition.

Miss Featherstone, of Thamesville, Ont., who comes to teach the primary class, arrived in town on Monday morning. She comes to Crossfield with good recommendations.

C. O. F. Lodge Organized.

A Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters was organized in Glover & McCormack's hall Aldrie on August 2nd by Asst. Organizer, J. Johnston, McLeod, when the following officers were elected:

J. F. Farr, J. P. C. R.
A. A. Farr, C. R.
W. A. H. Downie, V. C. R.
W. E. Mackenzie, R. S.
H. T. Glover, F. S.
T. E. Farr, Treas.
W. F. Edwards, Chap.
M. D. Super, S. W.
S. J. Bushfield, J. W.
George Black, S. B.
C. Clements, J. B.

A resolution was passed that Court Aldrie meet in Glover & McCormack's hall the last Saturday of every month.

The next monthly meeting will be held at Glover & McCormack Hall on August 29th. All members of Court Aldrie are very strongly advised to attend.

SHIPPING HAY.

Today, August 13th, saw the first car of this season's new hay shipped from Crossfield. We believe that this is well in advance of the date of previous year's first shipments. Last week four cars of old hay were shipped from Carstairs and one from here. Mr. MacCrimmon was the shipper of all the above cars. Take him your hay, he can handle it.

EAST BEAVERDAM.

It looks rather suspicious when a young bachelor is seen hauling a four horse team load of lumber.

Joe Pike is planning to do some building on his homestead. Gather up cane, hams, and cow bell's boys for Joe means business this time.

Miss Newton gave a dance last week at her parents home.

Sam Hains is on the sick list at the present.

John Blough's parents and sister are up from Iowa for a few months visit. They think a great deal of this country.

The weather is rather bad for haying being rather damp.

It seems rather popular nowadays to send comic postal cards. Better cut down expense. Joe says it's a trap year. A subscriber.

The Toggery in the colonization building. Dave is there.

Money. Money. \$50,000

TO LOAN on Improved Farm
Lands at a Low Rate of
Interest.

The expenses are the Lowest
and no commission is charged.

Business strictly confidential.

INSURANCE
A SPECIALTY.

TOWNSHIP PROPERTY FOR
SALE.

— SEE —

D. A. MacCrimmon

The Hay and Grain Man.
Crossfield.

**ALBERTA
HOTEL,**

Good
Accommodation

REASONABLE RATES.

M R. HANDLEY, Prop.

**Crossfield
Livery**
Delivers Finest
**LETHBRIDGE
COAL—\$7 ton.**

Good horses and rigs for hire
Draying.

F. R. Parker, Prop.

**Park
Restaurant.**

Rooms for Transients.
First Class Meals Served from
6 a. m. till 11 p. m.
Traveller's Lunches a Specialty.

Excellent Cigars
ICE CREAM AND CAKE.
BAKED, FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
Y. PARK.

**Crossfield
Meat
Market**

Dealers in
All Kinds of Fresh and Salt
Meats.

Highest Cash Price Paid
For Dressed Pork, Poultry
and Hides.

W. M. Brandon.

The Chronicle.

Published at Crossfield, Alta.

Editor—J. Mewhort.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908

THE FAIRTEST LAND.

There's a beautiful land in the Western
part
Of Canada's wide domain;
'Tis the pride of the farmers' honest heart
And the source of the stockman's gain.
There the Rockies raise their stately heads
Made fair by eternal snow,
And the pine trees wave their nodding
boughs,
When the gentle breezes blow,
There the grain stands high in the
fertile field,
So fair in its golden sheen.
We have watched it from its first green
sprout;
Now we see the reapers gleam.

The settler comes and makes his home
And tills the fertile soil;
When harvest comes he halts with joy
The result of his ardent toil.
The prairies stretch in boundless green
As far as the traveller's gaze,
And cattle graze in the juicy grass
That reaches to their knees.

The fishes sport in the silver streams
With no fear of the angler's snare,
And devoid of fright from the hunter's
aim,
The fowls fly everywhere.

Perhaps you are wondering the name of
this land,
Then listen and learn while you may:
The "Sunny Alberta" the settlers' home,
Whose prairie I'm singing to-day.

MAT D. DAVIS.

AIRDRIE.

Sunny Alberta!

Watch Airdrie Grow!

Have you subscribed yet?

Prestbyterian services at 3:30 p. m.

Methodist Sunday services at 11 a. m.
and 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting will be held on Thurs-
day evening.

Work horses for sale. Apply W. E.
MacKenzie, Airdrie.

M. Wilkinson, of Okotoks, spent a day
or two in Airdrie this week.

F. Custod, east of Airdrie commenced
cutting wheat on Wednesday.

W. Clelland, of Kansas, Alta., paid a
visit to Airdrie last Friday.

Edwin Ismay, from Calgary, was a
guest at the hotel on Monday.

Jesse Gouge, of Calgary, was in town
on Monday looking after his real estate
interests.

Driving, saddle and work horses, broke
and unbroken for sale. W. E. MacKenzie,
Airdrie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ferguson, of
Calgary registered at the Airdrie Hotel
on Monday.

Mark Davis, was in town on Monday.
He is engaged in the land business of
the Colonization Co.

Mr. Shube and son, from Illinois, have
been visiting Mr. Grove and looking over
the land with a view to locating.

W. B. MacPherson, of Bentley who is a
Government land insurance inspector,
paid a visit to this district on Tuesday.

Rev. W. M. Rochester, Western Field
Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance will
conduct a service here on Sunday August
22nd.

F. McGregor, of Kallispell, Montana,
who owns land west of Airdrie, has been
paying a visit here and looking after his
interests.

T. Johnston has purchased two lots on
the corner of Main and Bower Streets
and intends erecting an up-to-date
blacksmith shop on them.

H. R. Angel and W. G. Butler, from
Springfield, Ill., arrived in town on
Monday. They each have friends in this
locality, whom they are looking up.
They are also looking for a location to
settle.

A gentleman wishing to go to Crossfield
from Airdrie went to sleep in the car and
was awakened by the conductor asking
him where he was going when he got up
to Disbury and demanding the extra
fair for the extra run. He will keep
awake next time.

Sunday School Debate.

Negative Paper.

Resolved that the love of Christ has
more influence for good over mankind
than the fear of future punishment.

If a drunkard, after going on in that
way for a while turns over a new leaf, it
is quite evident that it is not through the
love of Christ.

A convict who has stolen, nearly all his
life, a burglar, or a murderer would not
follow the good path by the love of
Christ.

A gambler would not stop his wicked
ways only for fear of future punishment.

Anyone going against the rules of a
Christian Church comes back for fear of
future punishment.

First Lot Let Gomorrah for fear of
punishment. If he had not obeyed
God's command he would have been
punished.

Abraham was going to sacrifice his Son
Isaac because God had told him to, and
he feared punishment if he did not obey
and God spared Isaac.

When Saul was on his way to Damascus
to bring the disciples to Jerusalem
for punishment he was nearing the City
when a great light flashed from heaven
upon him and he fell to the
ground in fear, and as he lay there he
heard a voice crying from out of the
streaming rays "Saul, Saul, why per-
secutest thou me." Saul knew the voice did
not come from the earth, so he said
"Who art thou Lord?"

How much more frightened must he
have been on hearing the reply, "I am
Jesus whom thou persecutest." It
was through fear of punishment that
Saul was converted and became a good
worker for Christ. It was through fear
of future punishment that Jophah carried
God's message to the Ninevites.

Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be
overthrown so the people of Nineveh
believed God and proclaimed a fast.

Worm came into the King of Nineveh
and he arose from his Throne put on
sack-cloth and sat in ashes, and he
caused it to be proclaimed and published
through the City saying, "Let neither
man nor beast, herd nor flock taste any-
thing, let them not feed nor drink water.

But let man and beast be covered with
sack-cloth and cry nightily unto God.
Yea let them turn every one from his evil
way and from the violence that is in
their hands [Jonah 3:4-8]

Was it not through fear of punishment
that the Ninevites turned to God, and
he did not destroy the City. If it was
not for the fear of punishment how
much wickedness would there be to-day?

Murder and theft and all manner of
crimes would be committed.

And the school boy is afraid of punish-
ment if he does not do right.

What is fear? It is a painful emotion
or passion excited by an expectation of
evil. The fear of future punishment
causes emotions so strong in mankind
that it is sure to bring about a reforma-
tion. Surely the influence is for good
when a man turns from wrong to right
through the fear of future punishment.

What do the great revivalists preach?
Future punishment. They take for their
text those passages in scripture which
tell of future punishment, and sing
hymns which have the same rousing in-
fluence. What is the result? Thousands
upon thousands are turned from the
paths of wickedness to the paths of truth
through the influence of the fear of
future punishment.

In the average public school, as re-
ports go, there are more children who
can be influenced for good through the
fear of punishment than through the love
of their teacher. Grown up people are
not so far removed from children but
what they on the average, are influenced
more for good in spiritual matters by
the fear of future punishment than by
the love of the teacher.

In the Bible there are several passages
which are intended to impress mankind
with the fear of future punishment; such
as II Thes. 1:9, II Peter 2:9. Through
reading the Bible, especially these pas-
sages mankind has been more influenced
for good than in any other way. The
Bible is the most influential book for the
upbuilding of mankind that is bought
and sold on this earth, and it teaches
that there is a future punishment for
evil-doers, and readers are impressed
with the fact of it. Fearing that there
is a future punishment many evil-doers
will mend their ways and in consequence
there is a good influence spread.

In a church when any member is added
his desire to join is spoken of as a desire
to flee from the wrath to come. Thus
the fear of future punishment tends to
make people join the church, and as they
endeavor to live up to the rules their lives
become better. In this way the fear of
future punishment has a great influence

for good on mankind.

The Lord loves them that fear him
and keep His commandments. If they
fear the future punishment which he
shall just upon evil doers to such an
extent that they do His will, He will
love them. In this there is a good in-
fluence on mankind.

Fear of punishment in the lower
animals, makes them meek, submissive
and gentle. So it is with the higher
form of life, man. To be accepted into
the kingdom we must be meek, humble
and childlike, and the fear of future
punishment has the effect on man that
of ordinary punishment has on a
coward, and if he thinks of being
humiliated can not be said to be otherwise
than good for mankind when it is re-
quired of God.

Fear of future punishment will often
rouse men to do good deeds that they
would not otherwise do. If a man fears
future punishment he will try to make
his life more useful to prevent it. A life
of usefulness is sure to have an influence
for good on other lives coming into con-
tact with it.

Who shall say that the fear of
future punishment does not prevent some
of the cases of suicide? A person who is
apt to commit that crime is usually a
coward, and if he thinks at the fatal
moment, of a future punishment which
is bound to be his he will prevent it. In
the prevention of evil there must be
some good.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

Liquor-drinkers are often men who
can be easily influenced by fear. They
often have fear of approaching evil, and
if they are brought to believe that
they will receive punishment after death
if they continue in wrong doing, they
will be more easily influenced to reform.
Surely a reformed drunkard is a living
proof of the influence of the fear of future
punishment.

LEGEND of the DAISY and the TOADSTOOL

FOR MANY YEARS

watched the two closely, sank to the ground, and overcome by his own misery, lay with his head upon the ground apparently unaware of his presence.

Grasping his sister's arm, he pulled her away. Together they fled further into the forest until they were beyond Megatherium's sight.

Chapter VII

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSING LINK

Ray affrightedly clutched the arm of

her brother, "I am sure I heard some thing following us," whispered she.

Both stopped and listened intently. Yes, that soft, rustling tread was unmistakable. Occasionally it would pause, then again they would hear it, coming directly toward them. When it would seem that their visitor must be almost upon them, the sound ceased altogether. Then the twins felt a creepy sensation as though some one were watching them.

It's no use to me; because I'm post

A detailed black and white illustration of a rhinoceros standing in profile, facing left. Its thick, wrinkled skin is rendered with fine lines. A small, dark, horn-like object is visible on the ground to the left of the rhinoceros's front legs. The background is minimal, with some light shading on the ground. Below the illustration, the text 'RHOEN AND HORNS AND HORNS' is partially visible.

For answer, Raymond pointed to a screening of vines and underbrush, from the midst of which a pair of fierce eyes glared balefully. Observing that he had been discovered, the owner of the eyes straightway made his appearance.

Ray and Raymond were almost overcome with astonishment for the crea-

[illegible]

"You are so different from the cave men," said he; "you seem to understand me as no one else does, and you are so nice and kind that I love you."

A troop of monkeys, which had been swinging their way from one tree to another, now chattered and jabbered nearby. But immediately they saw the Link they took a hurried departure, screaming in fright.

"Even the apes and the monkeys and the gorillas hold me their enemy," muttered the Link, sadly.

The twins were endeavoring to come

Fairy Vivian was no very, very good thing to be sure, but she was a thing that could be used in the great, wide world, doing good to people far and near; while her majesty, Queen of the Fairies, had decreed that Vivian must remain in the castle, and be a thing that was beautiful, pleasant, and glad, for any spirit, tartly:

"Very well, granny; which shall it be—a rose or a cabbage?"

"You shall like to be both a rosebud and a cabbage," said the woman, with deep gravity.

Nothing more than a wave of the fairy wand was necessary to change the girl into a beautiful rosebud and a flourishing cabbage. But Fairy Vivian

it is true, yet the animals and birds who are the sole inhabitants thereof, thrived without having to depend upon her for protection or care. Only upon rare occasions was her intervention necessary, and then only to gently chide some of the gulls or birds who had disturbed the peace of her forest kingdom by continual scolding.

Bending aside over a little brook that murmured and rippled on its way between mossy banks, the fairy gaw: way

was not content with this. Now this the old woman had disappeared. As from the forest before, so from the forest thereafter she made appear a troop of tiny spirits, and from a cabinet a like number of boy elves. Boys and girls joined hands and ran merrily away in the forest to play, while Vivian watched after them.

Shortly, however, there came a violent rainstorm. The little folk ran in terror to hide themselves within the shells,

THEY PLUCKED DAIRIES AND TOADSTOOLS FOR UMBRELLAS

to her mournful thoughts, when a rustling of leaves caused her to turn her head. She started to believe an aged peasant woman confronting her.

"I found you here, granny?" demanded Vivian.

"I am tired and weary, gracious fairy," mused the woman, "and I came to escape the noise and strife of the world beyond." It would spend the rest of the day.

Vivian shook her head as she replied, "No, my good woman, the Queen of Fairies commands that none but birds and beasts and trees and flowers

of a friendly flock, whence one of the elves came when the rain had passed and the sun began to shine.

"Your Most Royal Highness, will you permit me to help you to find an umbrella so that we may weather the next storm without seeking such a distant refuge?"

"Most certainly," laughed the fairy. And immediately she created two rabbits, a few birds, a mole and a toadstool. Thereafter, when the rain fell, each little girl spirit plucked a daisy, and each little bird took an umbrella. With these for umbrellas, no

live within these domains."

"Then change me into a bird or a beast or a flower!" tearfully pleaded the aged peasant.

So annoyed was Fairy Vivian at what she believed to be a most foolish re-

The Magic Pot

14 DO wish to have some good broth
or soup to give mother," sobbed
Gretchen, burying her head in
her arms.

Gretchen did not care so much for
herself. But, you see, her mother lay
in the next room, and the last of her
strength to despair. She knew her mother
was not much longer in this world.
Yet what else could she do? Gretchen
and her mother, in the little cottage that
was all that was left of their home.
The mother gained a livelihood by sewing
for the neighbors in the town. She was paid very little,

15 but she thought I saw give to the
The favor you've done, so please do
this for me.

The little girl repeated this line
Then she took a new bowl of soup
her mother. With such mortification
fed the sick woman specially hard-
worked. All day long the mother
served them well.

But, you know after the past half
for several minutes. Gretchen found
her mother. She had found the
magic verse to make it come
to her mother. Gretchen had
The soup flooded the cottage; then
the mother and the girl were
had been alone, fled before the stream

A black and white illustration showing a woman in a kitchen, stirring a large pot with a long spoon. She is wearing a simple dress. To her right, a young girl with curly hair, also in a dress, stands looking at the pot. The background shows a window with a curtain and some kitchen items on a shelf.

"Poor mother is weak for lack of food, I must get her something!" and Gretchen wept afresh.

"I will," said the boy, "have all the soup you wish," said a clear, sweet voice.

Gretchen raised her tear-stained face in astonishment.

"Here stood the nicest, dearest little fairy—so, so much nicer than any her story-books ever told about!"

New Gretchen, "and the fairy," dry
to tell you. Here is a magic pot of
potful of soup, simply place the pot on
the ground and say: "Goo little pot,
Goo little pot, kind little pot, a fa-
cunt!" and the pot will be full of soup.
Quickly. I beg a potful of soup have
Before Gretchen could recover from
the spell, the fairy disappeared, and the
sprite from Fairland was gone. "Goo
little pot," joyfully murmured Gretchen
when the pot was boiling merrily in
the fire. "Goo little pot, kind little pot,
a fount of soup," she murmured, and the
boiling over, Gretchen moved it, but
the pot was empty. "Goo little pot,"
whispered in her ear.

"Goo little pot, kind little pot, my
funt," so nervous was she from fright
that she forgot the words. The fairy
had brought upon the people that
she had promised to bring. The village
almost insupportable murmur served
as a signal for the flood. The flood
flood began to subside, and strange
things began to happen. The pot of
soup remained. Thus the village
was saved. The flood had been
town would otherwise have been ruin-
ed. The pot was empty.

It was a curious fact the pot was
not to be found after the flood. The
fairy had taken it with her. The fairy
her gift. But Gretchen cared little for
the gift. She had learned a lesson.
made good this world and bestowed
it upon the world. The flood was
And of course, with all this mov-
ing, the village was saved. The flood
mother lived in a corner of the village
after the flood.



The Magic Pot

thanks I now give to thee;
The favor you've done, so please sto
your boiling for me."

The little girl repeated this lin

Then she took a nice bowl of soup to her mother. With such nourishment food the sick woman speedily grew better. All this time the magic pot served them well.

Quickly the pot began to overflow. The soup flooded the cottage; then it ran into the village. Gretchen, who had been alone, fled before the stream.



to the house where her mother was sewing.

"Child, I shall give you 10,000 pieces of gold if you will save us from this disaster!" shouted the richest man of the village to Gretchen, who stood upon the waves of sweet soup.

Then all at once there came to Gretchen the correct words of the verse. So nervous was she from fright and the thought of the calamity she had brought upon the people that she could hardly utter them. But her

atmost inaudible murmur served the purpose intended. Immediately the flood began to subside; and, strange to say, within ten minutes not a trace of soup remained. Thus the village was saved, for within an hour the town would otherwise have been gutted and every one dead.

It was a curious fact the pot was not to be found after the accident. Doubtless the fairy had taken by her gift. But Grechen cared little for this, inasmuch as the wealthy man made good his word and bestowed

upon her the 10,000 pieces of gold. And, of course, with all this money in their possession Gretchen and her mother lived in comfort ever after.



100

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE
FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Just Arrived

A

Car of Furniture

At

WM. URQUHART'S

SIDEBOARDS SOFAS TABLES

CHAIRS DRESSERS BEDS

DAVENPORTS, ETC.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THESE GOODS

It Will Pay You to See Our Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere

WM. URQUHART, Crossfield.

D. A. MacCrimmon.

Agent for

Massey-Harris Farm Implements.

Sawyer & Massey---

Threshing Outfits.
Road Graders and Scrapers.

Wm. Gray & Son Co. Ltd.---

High Grade Carriages, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.

Windmills.
The Famous Strickney Gasoline Engines.
Floor Grinders.
Well Drilling Outfits.
Pumps, Etc.

Mason Campbell---

Celebrated Chatham Fanning Mills.
Kitchen Cabinets.
Incubators and Brooders.
Farm Scales.

Advertise

Advertise

JAS. DRYBURGH

Harnessmaker.

Harness - - Saddles - - Spurs
Trunks and Suit Cases.

Repair Work Promptly Attended To.

Subscribe Now!

Edwards & Brown

CROSSFIELD

Full Line of

FARM MACHINERY

A Million People have bought McCormick Binders

Because They Are Better Than Others

The 1908 McCormick Binder

With its graceful outline, delightful simplicity, noiseless gear and great capacity has furnished One Hundred and One Additional Reasons for the exclusive use of McCormick Binders by discriminating farmers

FOR SALE.

A gun made by the Midland Gun Co., England, 12 bore, central fire, top snap action, pistol grip, nearly new, \$25 cash.
It, flat clarinet, by first class French maker, tutor and accessories \$20 cash, apply at the office of this paper.

The Toggery in the colonization building. Dave is there.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Some fit for service. Address—al34p W. Downie, Airdrie

Crossfield Items.

See Dave At the Toggery.

Crossfield in the Land of Sunshine

Big Bargains at the Toggery. See Dave.

Messrs. Timmins and Lee from Cochrane are back in town.

Miles Fowler and a young lady were observed driving south-west last week.

Mr. Moore, the solicitor, paid his usual weekly visit to Crossfield on Thursday.

W. Walroth has a sow which gave birth to 17 pigs last week and all are doing well.

Saskatchewan elections are taking place on Friday. Both sides are confident of victory.

Pinner lights to the number of over 1,200 have been installed in Alberta and still they come. Nine more in Crossfield this week.

E. Hagel has commenced building a fine new residence on his land out east. Hagel's new house is ready for the plasterers.

An exhibition football match between Carstairs and Didsbury was played at Didsbury on Wednesday night and resulted in a win for Didsbury by 1 to 0.

Dr. Lange, the dentist, who has for a considerable time past been coming to Crossfield every Thursday for the practice of his profession, has decided to have a holiday and will leave after his visit here next Thursday for a month's vacation.

The Sanitary Inspector.

Last week we published a note regarding the need of a health officer in town and referring to the dead animals which were to be seen around. Our attention has been drawn to the Village Ordinance which provides that the constable shall also hold the position of Sanitary Inspector and therefore if there is no Medical Health Officer in town there is a sanitary inspector and any complaints regarding dead animals should be made to him.

The following is the clause in the Ordinance under which the constable holds the position of sanitary inspector: "They shall appoint some person to have the powers of constable in enforcing the provisions of this Act, the person so appointed shall for the purposes of the Public Health Ordinance, or any act passed in substitution for or amendment of the Public Health Ordinance, be a sanitary inspector and shall under the last mentioned Act have all the powers and duties of a sanitary inspector within the village."

AIRDRIE.

Mr. Bushfield spent several days in Crossfield last week.

D. W. Seccord has returned to town for a few days.

Messrs. Glover, McNeil and McLaughlin were visitors to Calgary on Saturday.

Mr. Richardson was a visitor to Calgary on Monday. He has just bought a 16 horse power Strickney gasoline engine and a chop mill with ten inch plate grinders. He intends to erect a building in a central part of the town to run his new mill.

A meeting of the rural telephone subscribers in Airdrie was held on Monday afternoon in Glover & MacCormack's hall. Dr. Edwards occupied the chair. It was decided not to take any action in regard to the Government's proposal to buy them out yet.

PSYCHIC FORCES.

Their Existence Proved, Yet Scientists Cannot Grasp Them.

I have seen enough to make me believe in the "psychic" dimension, but I don't. My mind is so constructed that such wonders as we meet in seances produce very little effect on us. They are as normal to me now as the popping of corn or the roasting of potatoes. But as for belief—well, that is not a matter of the will, but of evidence, and the evidence is not yet sufficient to bring me to any definite conclusion. In fact, in the broad day and especially the second day after I have been through one of these experiences I begin to doubt my senses. Hicet speaks of this curious recession of belief in his own inability to retain the conviction that at the moment of the phenomenon was complete. "No sooner is the sitting over than my doubts come swarming back upon me," he says. "The real world which surrounds us, with its prejudices, its scheme of habitual opinions, holds us in so strong a grasp that we can scarcely free ourselves completely. Certainty does not follow on demonstration, but on habit."

Maxwell says: "I believe in these phenomena, but I see no need to attribute them to any supernatural intervention. I am inclined to think they are the result of the mind working on itself." Just what he means by that I can't precisely explain. It's harder to understand than the spirit hypothesis. He goes on to say that, while he is certain that we are in the presence of an unknown force, he is convinced that the phenomenon will ultimately be found orderly, like all other facts of nature. "Some future Newton will discover a more complete formula than ours," he prophesies. "Every natural fact should be studied and, if it be real, incorporated in the testimony of knowledge." He then adds with the true scientist's humble acknowledgment of the infinite reach of the undiscovered universe, "Our knowledge is very limited and our experience young."—Hartlin, *Chariot in Everybody's Magazine*.

Violet Ink the Cheapest.

"Look here, you, a literary man can't afford the extravagance of violet ink."

The literary man rose thoughtfully a pendent piece of leather from the sole of his shoe.

"I know," he admitted, "that violet ink costs thrice as much as black, but black corrodes a pen in a week, whereas violet is non-corrosive, and with its use it is possible to make one pen last six or seven months. The late Russell Sage, who used violet ink exclusively in his office, revealed this great truth to me during my brief clerical career in his office."—Exchange.

Didn't Want to Be Singular.

It was in the drawing room after dinner that they discussed an absent maiden friend's bad points with the usual grin and scathing glee. Having thoroughly dissected her personal appearance, they next paid attention to her mental shortcomings.

"She is a very singular girl," spoke the hostess, decorated with bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly-legged falcon, a violent writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.

He usually throws the coils about the head until the wretched victim is strangled and then, checked in many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across most perfect skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares.

Where Pat Made a Mistake.

"Oh," sobbed Mrs. Casey, "some man told me husband, Pat, that he'd have his pants pressed by lettin' 'em steam roller run over 'em, or Pat trod 'em 'neath!"

"Well, phy do ye cry?" asked the friend, Mrs. Garrity.

"Oh," wailed the wife, "Pat forgot to take 'em off first!"—Judge.

One Advantage.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between sinners and innants? Pa—The lunatic, my son, is at least sure of his board and clothes—Exchange.

SERPENT OF AESCULAPIUS.

Worship of Snakes Led to Adoption of the Mystical Symbol.

It has been pointed out by Dr. Boedon that the worship of the serpent was so universal in antiquity that all temples came to be known as "draconis" (serpent houses).

However that may be, serpents were kept in many of the temples of antiquity, notably in those of Apollo, whose son, Aesculapius, is represented in ancient statuary carrying a serpent entwined round a staff or round his arm. The serpent, indeed, came in time to be the special mystical emblem or symbol of the Aesculapian art.

The serpents of the ancient Greek temples were in all probability relics of that primitive serpent worship which was at one time universal among prehistoric peoples and has not died out among many savage races at the present day.

And "voodoo," or "ob," serpent worship is still said to linger in the West Indies among the descendants of slaves.

In Haiti especially, where negroes were dumped down from Africa by the old slave traders and were kept in reserve before being sold to masters in the surrounding islands, voodoo has defied Roman Catholic missionaries and priests for ages. A French naval officer who visited the court of the Haitian potentate Souleuvre in 1840 described a voodoo ceremony where cannibalistic and other orgies were indulged in.

It is noticeable that the cock and black goat which were solemnly eaten on this occasion were both of them sacred to Aesculapius. Hence we may infer that the Aesculapian cultus was originally an innocent form of voodoo and at the same a primordial religion. The extreme antiquity of serpent worship seems, indeed, to be hinted at in Genesis, where the devil appears in the guise of the snake god intent on the ruin of man. In the story of the brazen serpent healing qualities are attributed to the image.—Lancet.

A PECULIAR SPIDER.

He Catches Birds as Big as Larks in His Mouth.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines, or gups, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet, and riding quickly in the early morning, you may dash right into it, the stout threads twining round your face like a lace veil, while, as the creature that has woven it takes up his position in the middle, he generally catches you right in the nose, and, though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forget yourself and try to catch him, bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak, and you are not likely to forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very rudely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly-legged falcon, a violent writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.

He usually throws the coils about the head until the wretched victim is strangled and then, checked in many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across most perfect skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares.